

Wandering albatrosses ride infrasonic waves over large geographic scales

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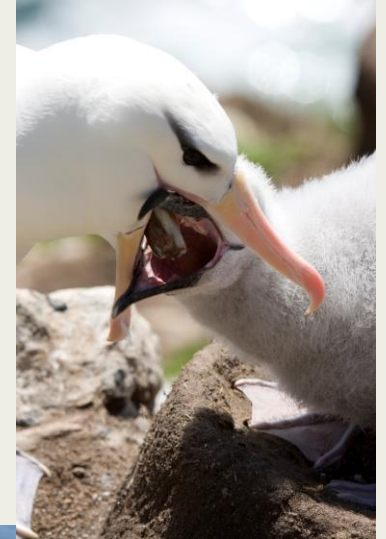
Presentation Date: 09 September 2025

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Introduction: Seabirds – the ultimate globe-trotters

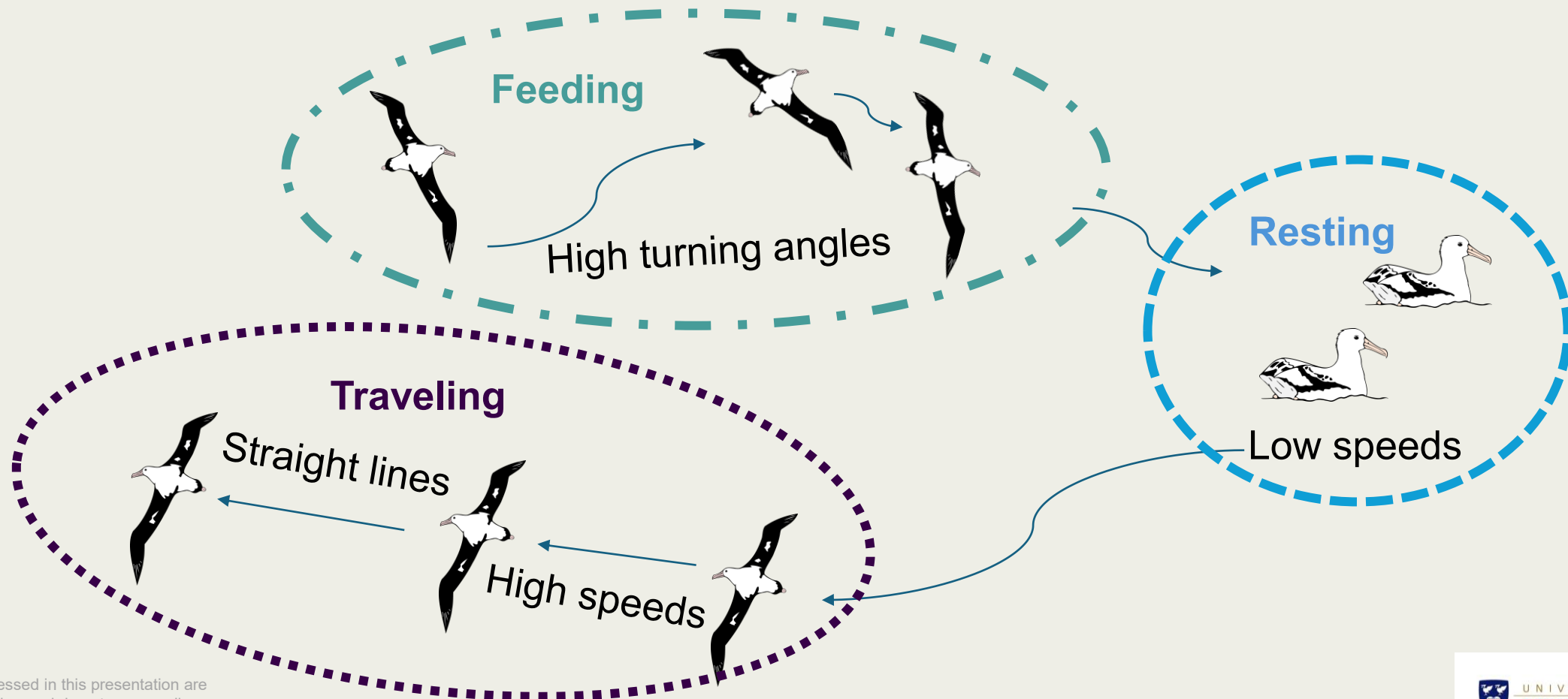
- Long-lived, mainly monogamous
- Slow maturity
- Reliant on land to breed
- Cover vast distances
- Live in areas with few obvious cues for navigating



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Introduction: Seabirds – foraging behaviour



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Introduction: Seabirds – the ultimate globe-trotters

- How do birds know where to go?
 - They need information over different scales
 - Short distances - How to find food in localised areas?
 - Medium distances – How to find profitable patches of food?
 - Large distances – How to find and travel to distant areas?
 - And how do they minimise the costs of getting there?



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Introduction: Seabirds – the ultimate globe-trotters

- Wandering albatross
 - Largest seabird (up to 12kg)
 - Hugely wide ranging
 - Highly endangered
 - Rely heavily on wind to minimise the costs of flight
 - Use wind and waves → soaring

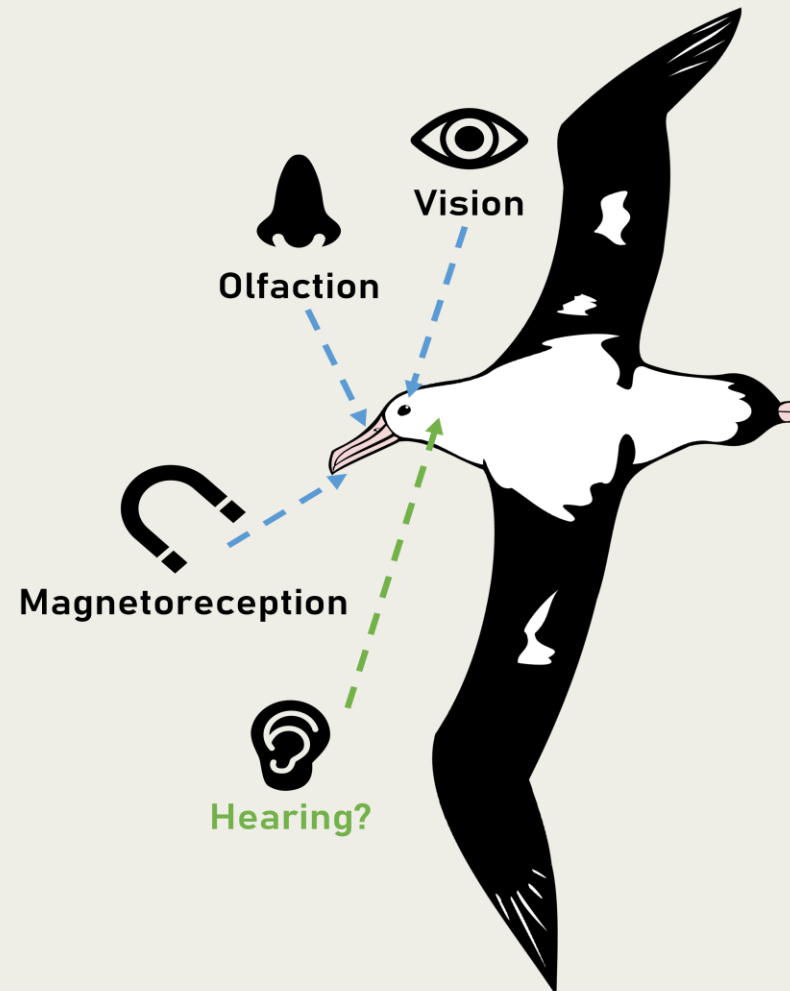


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Introduction: What do we know about navigation so far?

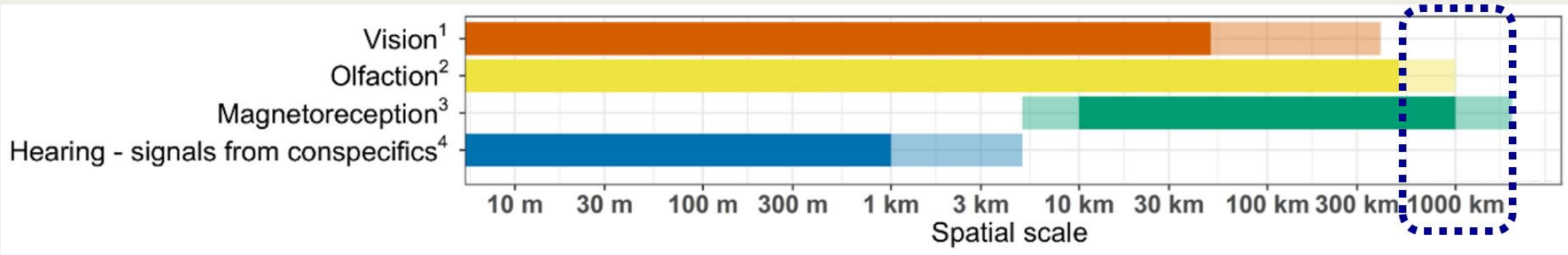
- How do they find their way across a seemingly featureless ocean?



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Introduction: What do we know about navigation so far?



- Dynamic short range → olfaction, vision, hearing
- Fixed long range cues → magnetoreception

Lack of dynamic long-range cues



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Introduction: Ocean movement relies on long-range, dynamic cues

- Why might infrasound be important?
 - Identify land → breeding colonies and coastal feeding areas
 - Identify optimal weather conditions → windy and wavy
 - Identify upwelling zones → highly productive

Introduction: Ocean movement relies on long-range, dynamic cues

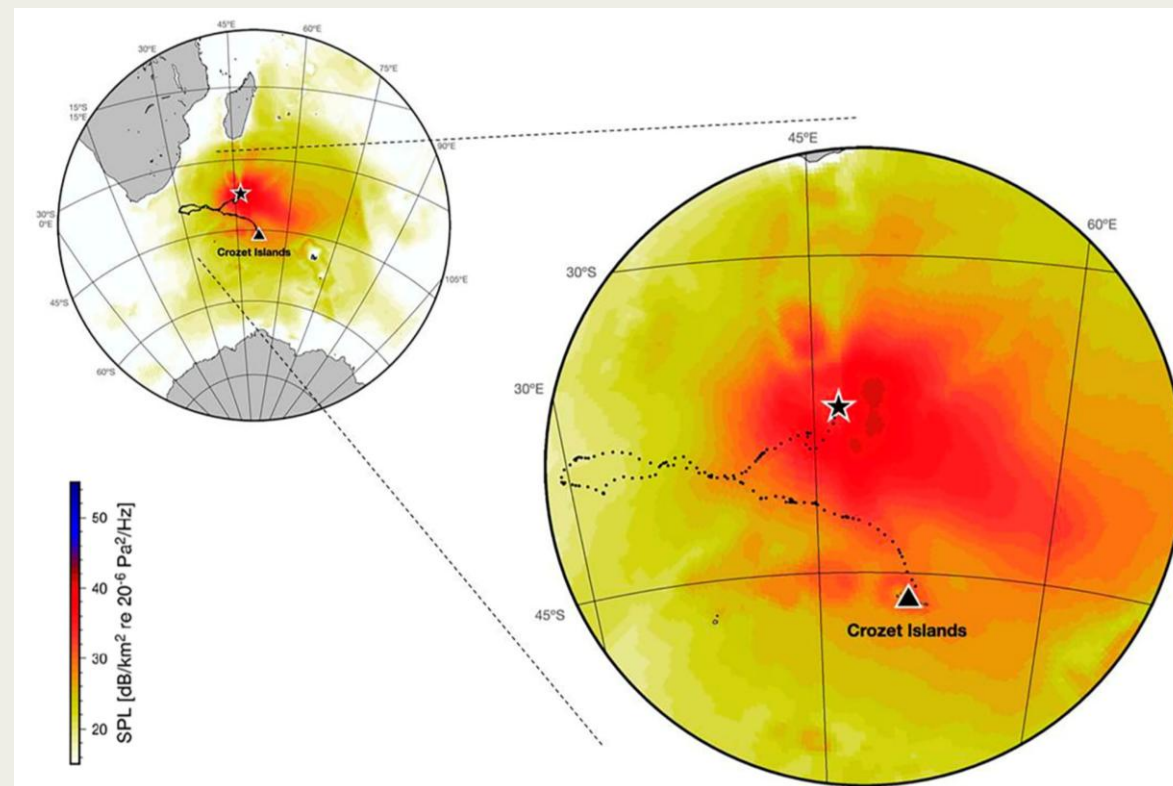
Marine habitats → microbarom
infrasound (0.06 to 1 Hz)

Microbaroms associated with colliding
waves

→ generated by strong winds and storms

→ potential source of:

- long-range weather information
- profitable areas

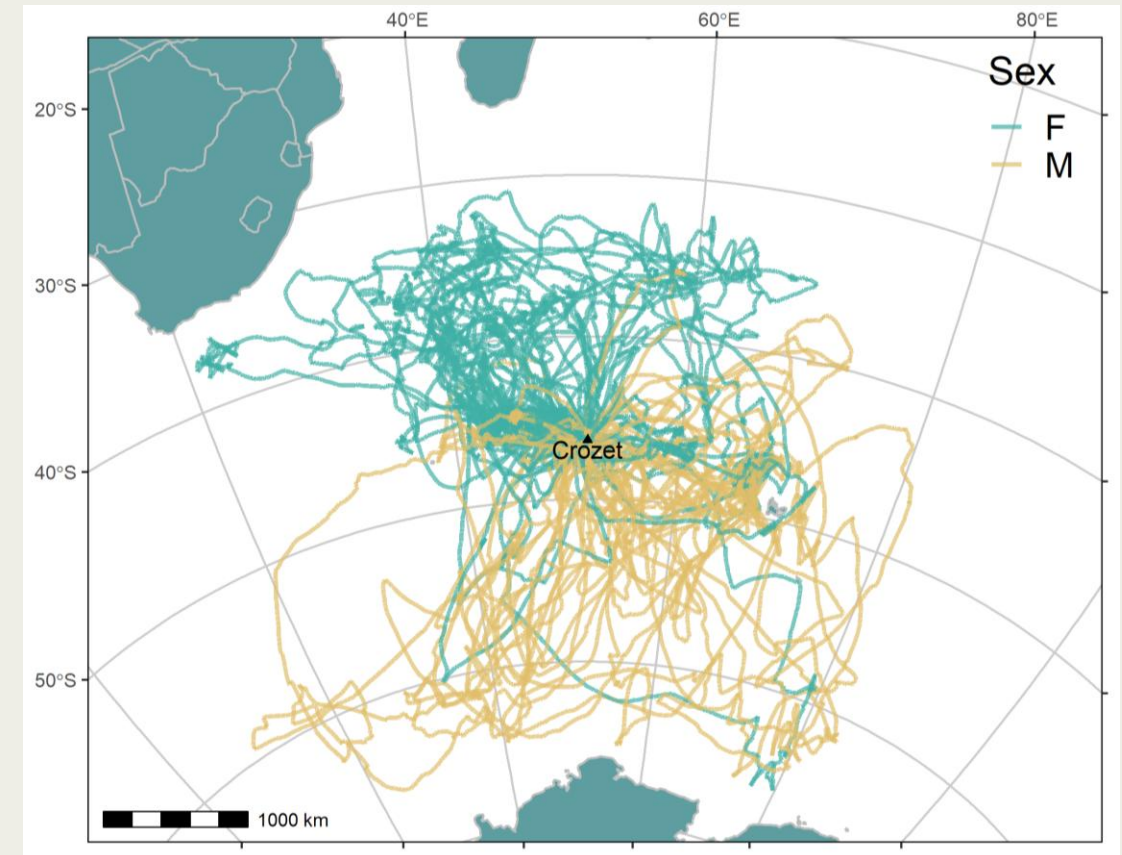


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Methods: Data collection and analysis

- 89 albatross with GPS during foraging trips
- Adapted GPS trackers
- Deployed and recovered when bird on nest
- Measure behaviour every 15 mins while at-sea foraging
- Travelling sections identified by rapid, straight flight

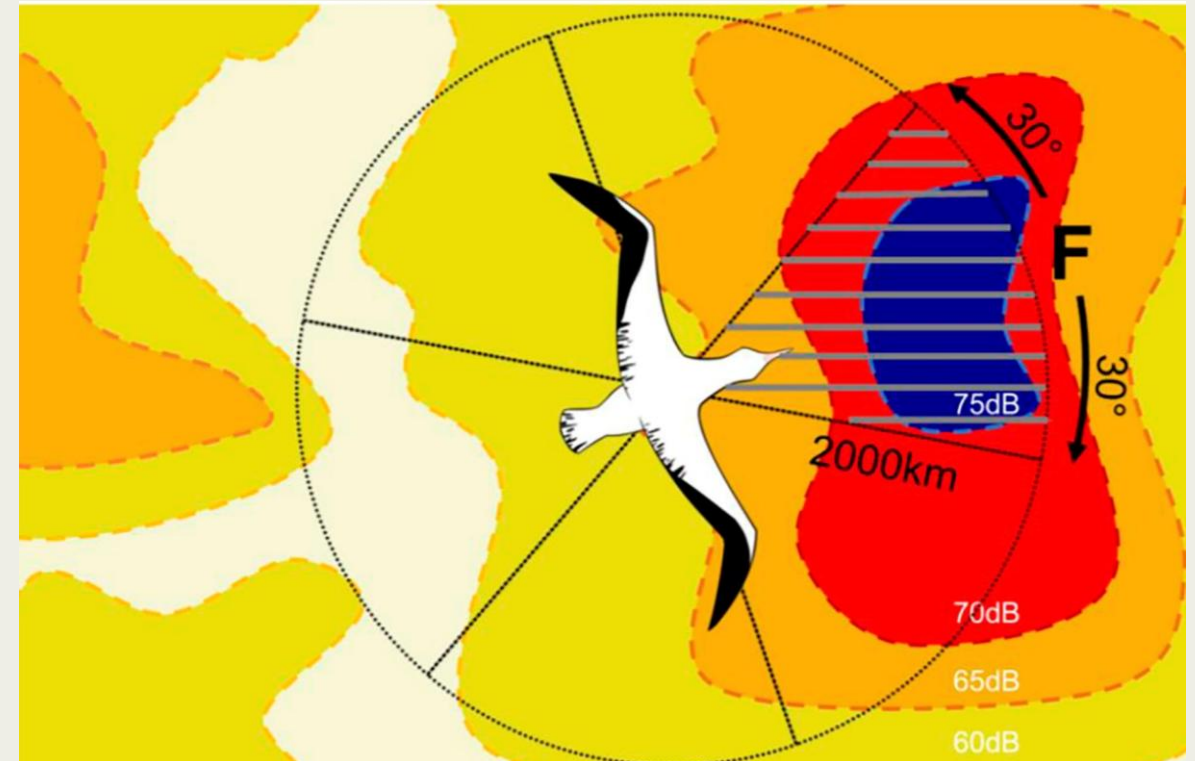


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Methods: Data collection and analysis

- Microbarom soundscape maps → bird experiences in space and time
- ECMWF wind data → speed and direction of wind
- Start of directed flight = decision point
- Created six segments around the bird

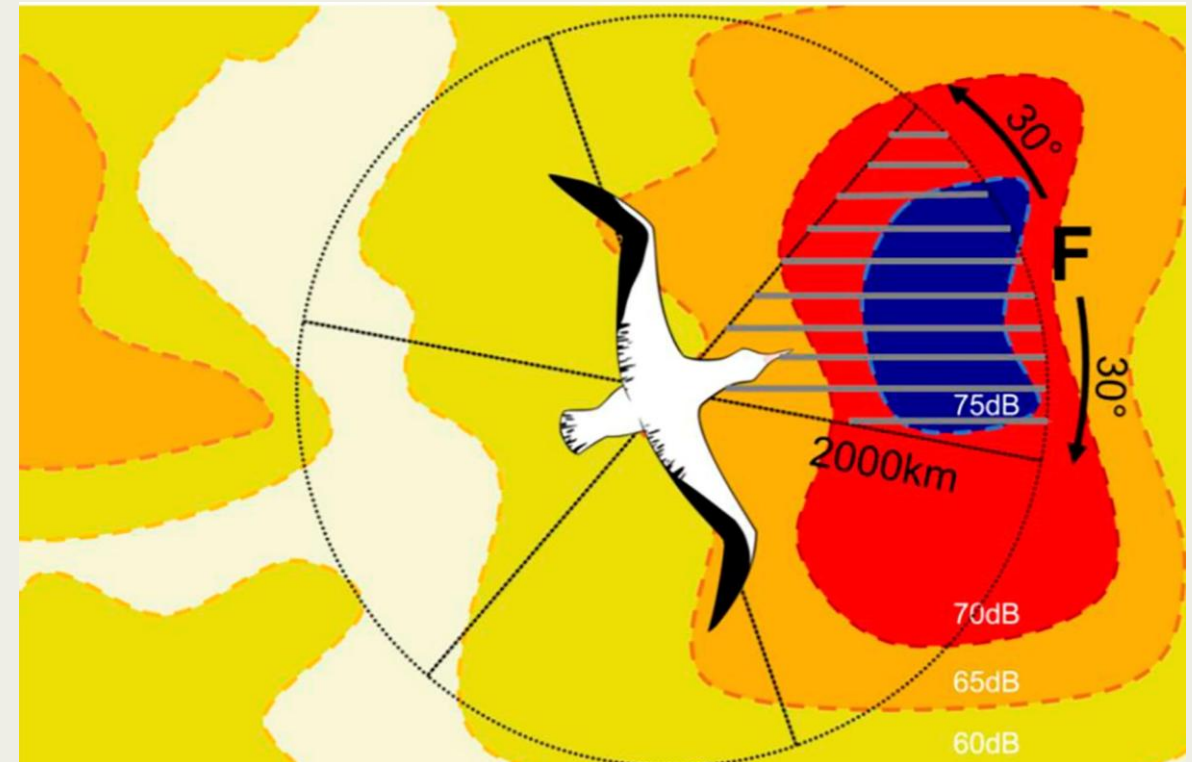


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Methods: Data collection and analysis

- Radius of 2,000 km (captures 95% of the microbarom signal)
- Integrated infrasound over each segment
- Compared conditions within them
- Do birds choose segments based on infrasound and wind?



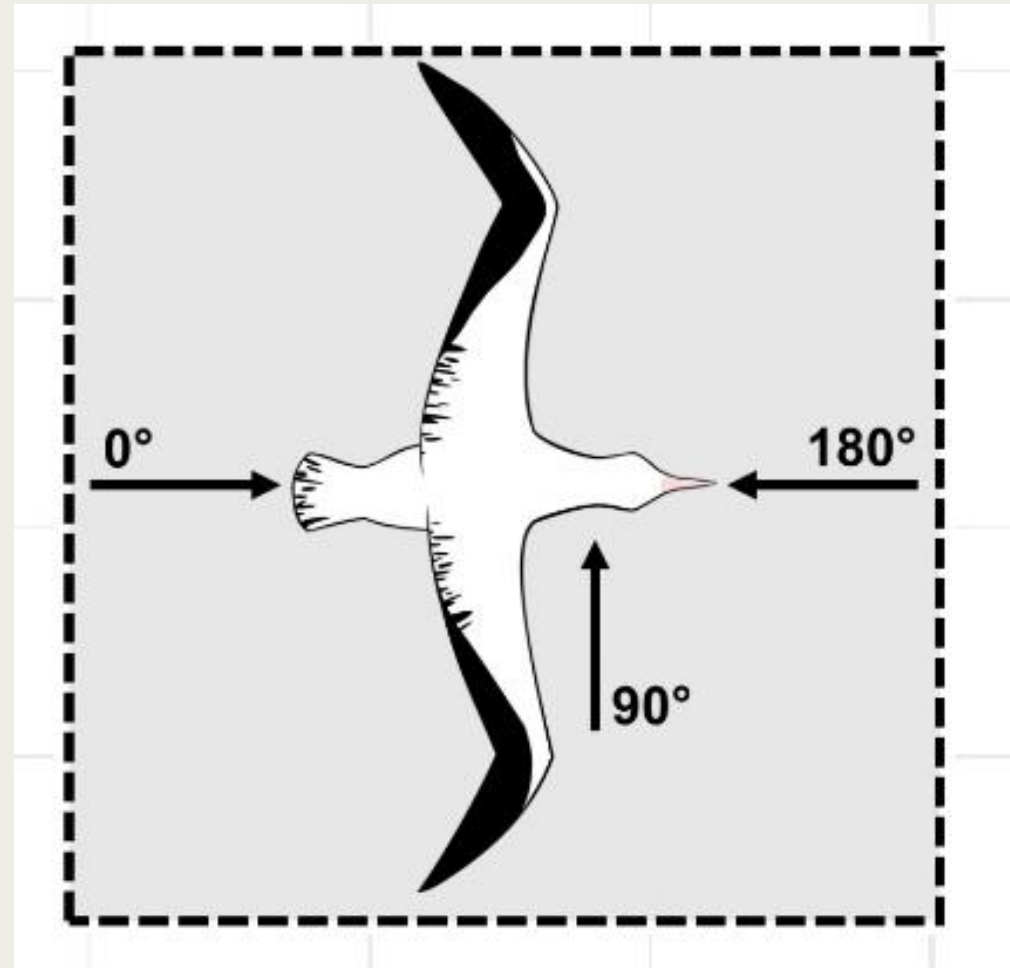


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Results: Albatross movement is linked wind

Tail winds



Head winds

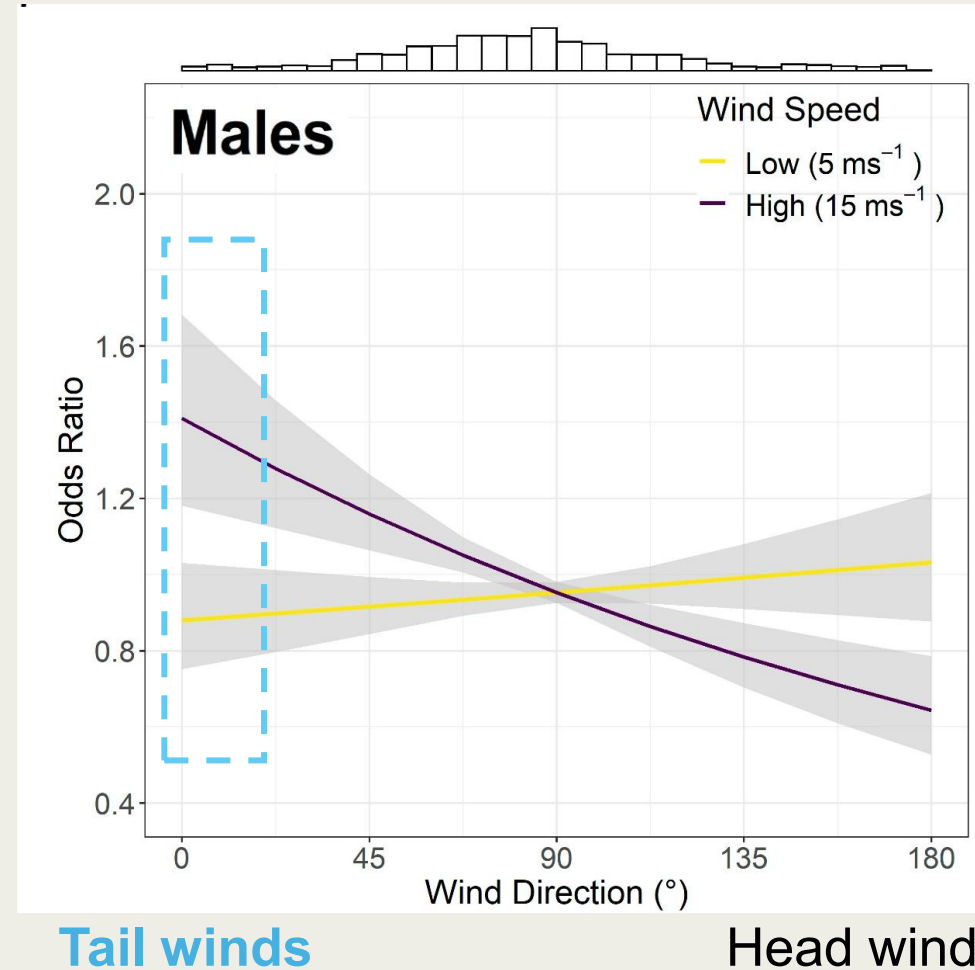
Cross winds

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Results: Albatross movement is linked wind

- Patterns similar in males and females
- **Birds chose segments with tail winds**

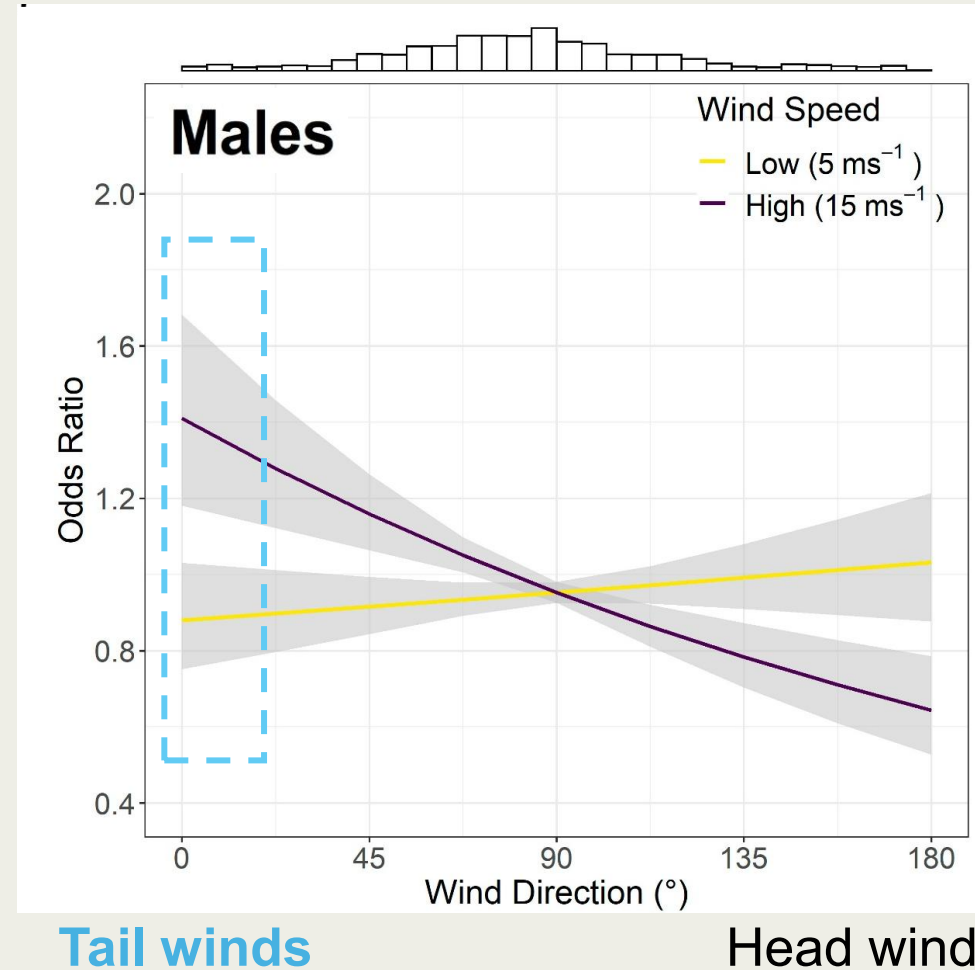


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Results: Albatross movement is linked wind

- Patterns similar in males and females
- **Birds chose segments with tail winds**
- **Most important at high wind speeds**



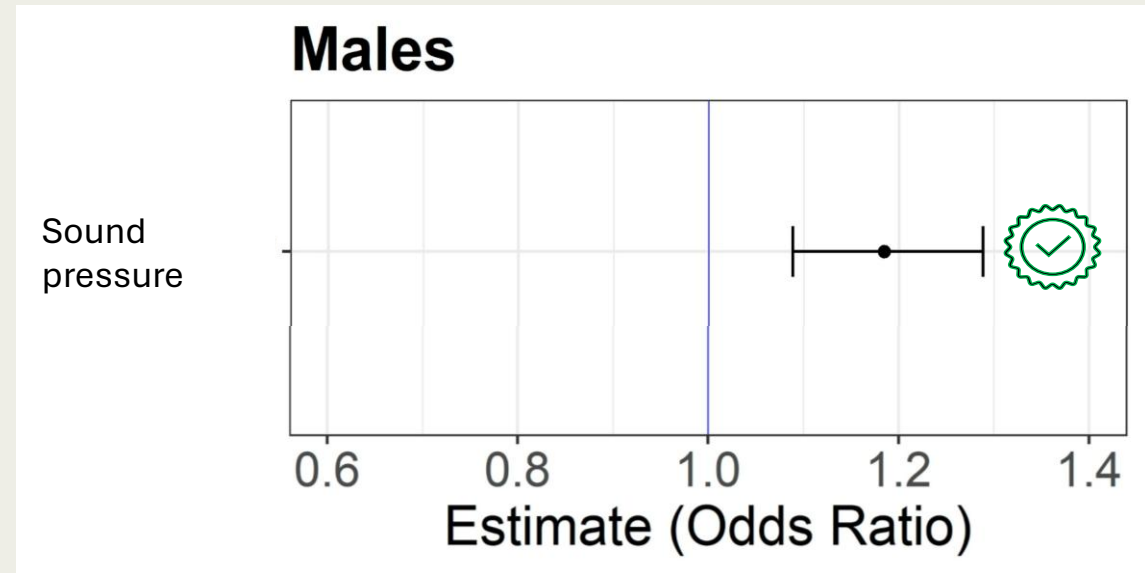
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Results: Albatross movement is linked to infrasound signals

Sound pressure ↑
Choosing segment ↑

Birds move towards areas of higher infrasound



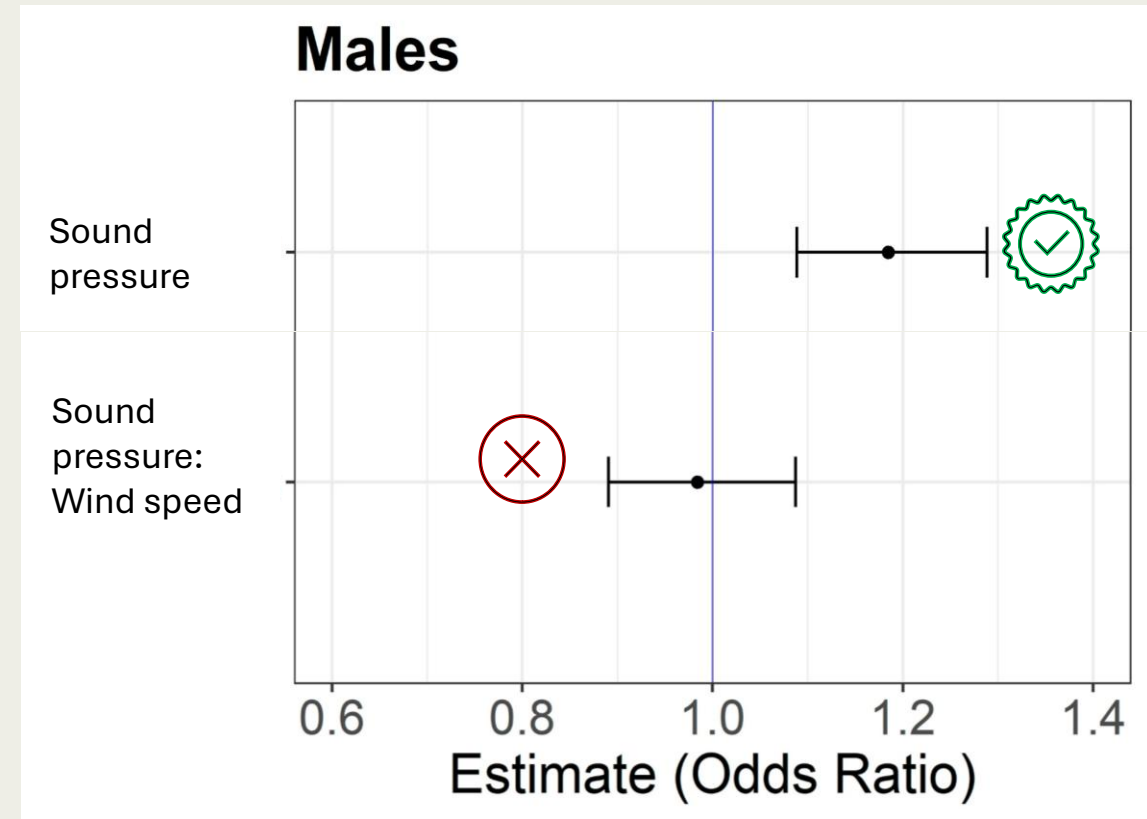
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Results: Albatross movement is linked to infrasound signals

Wind speed ↑
Choosing segment ↔

Wind speed does not affect selection for infrasound

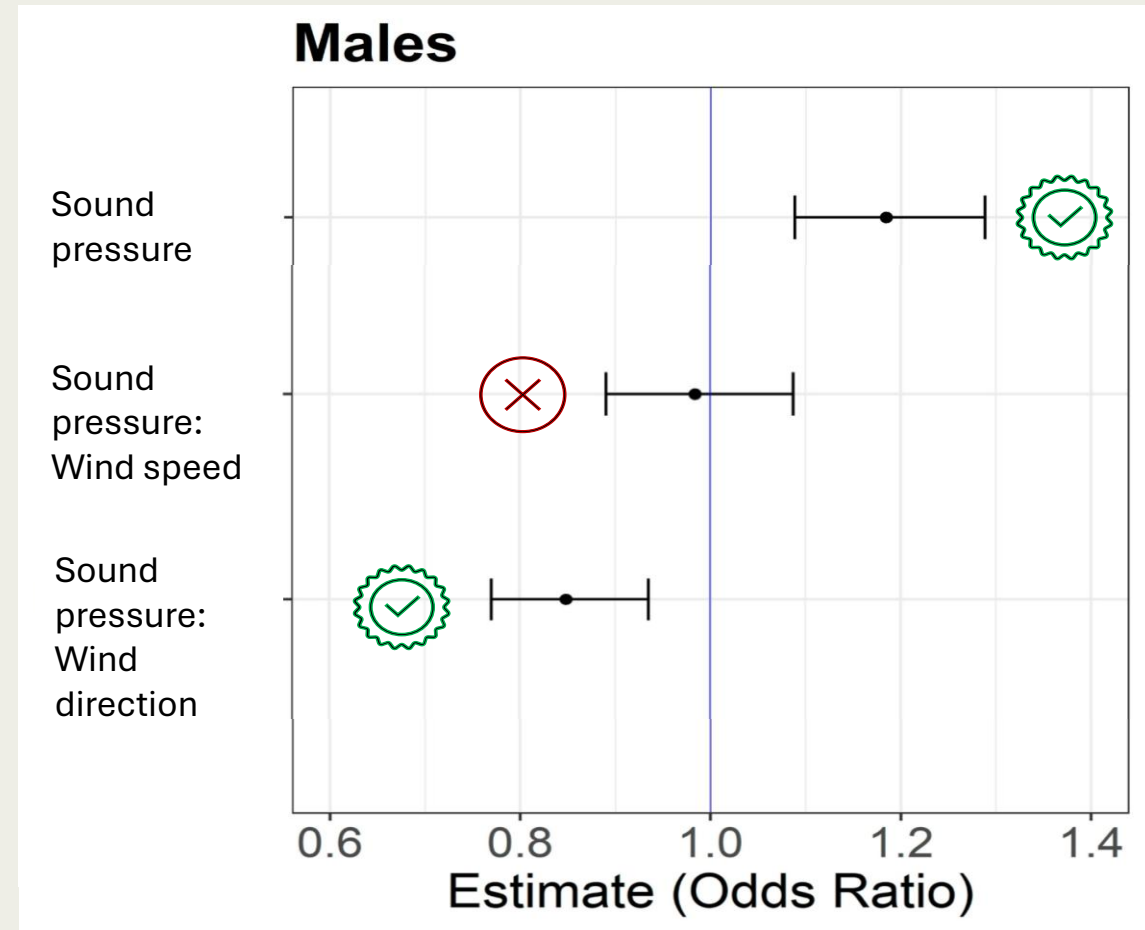


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Results: Albatross movement is linked to infrasound signals

Strong interaction between wind direction and infrasound level





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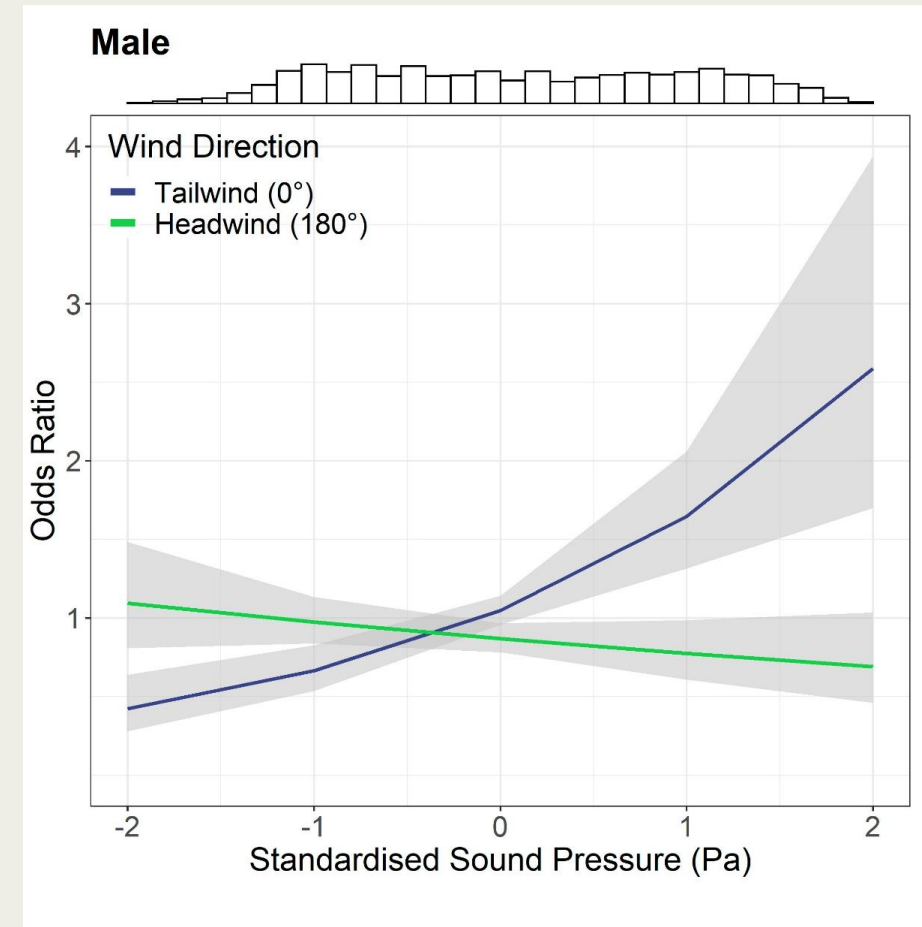
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Results: Albatross movement is linked to infrasound signals

Tailwinds

Sound pressure

Choosing segment



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Results: Albatross movement is linked to infrasound signals

Tailwinds

Sound pressure



Choosing segment

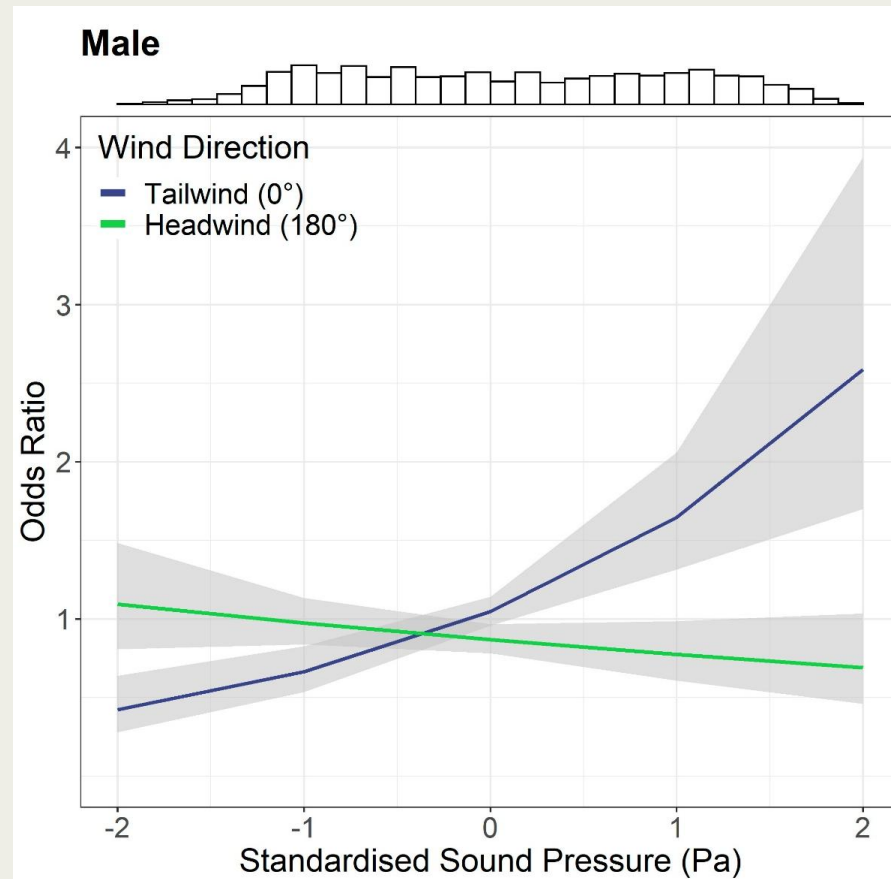


Headwinds

Sound pressure



Choosing segment

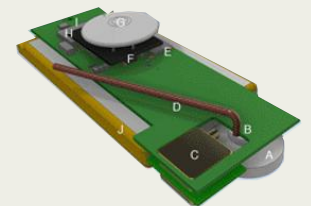
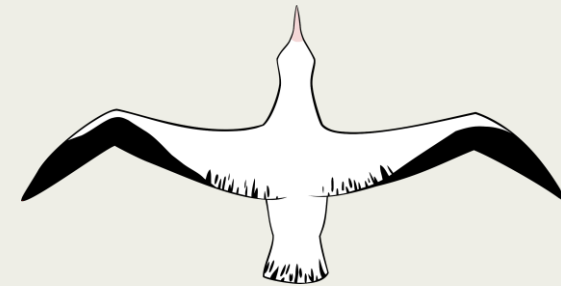


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Conclusions: Take home messages

1. Birds respond to infrasound

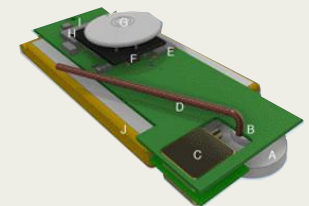
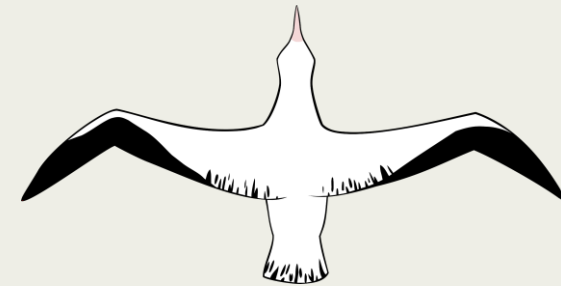


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Conclusions: Take home messages

1. Birds respond to infrasound
2. Infrasound may be a long-distance cue for movement

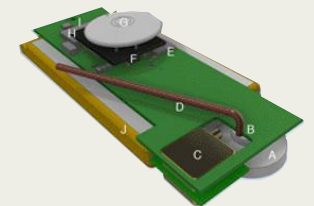
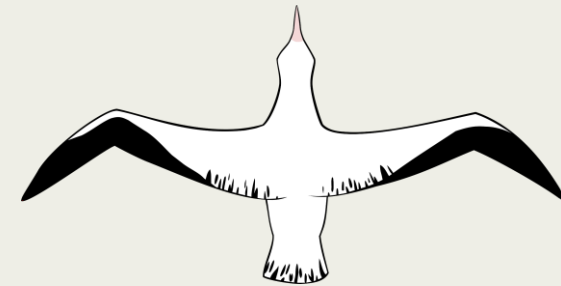


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Conclusions: Take home messages

1. **Birds respond to infrasound**
2. **Infrasound may be a long-distance cue for movement**
3. **Wind direction is crucial**

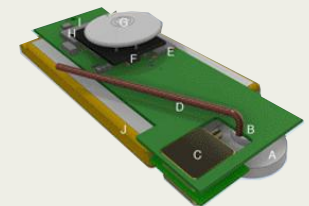
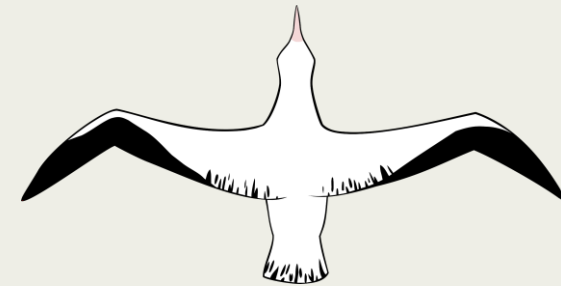


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Conclusions: Take home messages

1. **Birds respond to infrasound**
2. **Infrasound may be a long-distance cue for movement**
3. **Wind direction is crucial**
4. **This is just the start of understanding the importance of infrasound for animal navigation**



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Acknowledgements

Gillies, N., Martín López, L. M., den Ouden, O. F., Assink, J. D., Basille, M., Clay, T. A., ... & Patrick, S. C. (2023). Albatross movement suggests sensitivity to infrasound cues at sea. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 120(42), e2218679120.

We would like thank...

- *The Human Frontiers Science Program Young Investigator Grant (2017-2022 S.Patrick PI)*
- *CTBTO for infrasound data*
- *CTBTO for conference funding*
- *All attendees at the infrasound–seabird navigation workshop held in Liverpool in 2018*
- *All those involved in data collection at Possession Island*
- *Dominique Fillipi for developing the X-GPS loggers.*
- *Karine Delord and Dominique Besson for demographic database management*
- *European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts for making modeled wind data available.*
- *Tash Gillies for help with graphics*
- *The Institut Polaire Français(Program 109 OrnithoEco to H.W.) and the Terres Australes Antarctique Françaises provided logistical and financial support at the Crozet Islands*

